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EXAMINER

MOORE, IAN N

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2416

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

08/04/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/606,948

Applicant(s)

ZETTINGER ET AL.

Examiner

IAN N. MOORE

Art Unit

2416

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 April 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to amended claims 1-23 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding claims 1-23, the applicant argued that, "...as amended recites *the coupling via the respective switch interface modules allowing a reduced number of links between the first switch fabrics and the second switch fabrics relative to coupling the first switch fabrics directly to the second switch fabric*...neither Simons nor Ishiwatari discloses a switch interface module or means, much less coupling switching fabrics or performing facility protection switching using a switch interface module...there is no reason to modify Simons or Ishiwatari to include a switch interface module...prima facie of obviousness' cannot be made..." in page 6-8.

In response to applicant's argument, the examiner respectfully disagrees with the agreement.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). In this case, the rejection is based on the combined system of Simons and Ishiwatari as set forth detailed below.

Simons discloses a second switch fabric (see FIG. 35A-B, switching Fabric Card 570) coupled to the first switch fabrics (see FIG. 35A-B, connecting with cross connect cards 562, 564, 566, 568) via respective switch interface modules (see FIG. 35A-B, via corresponding/respective forwarding cards 546, 548, 550, 552) to switch a subset of the

signals (see FIG. 35A-B, switching separated/divided/detached packets/cells/frames received from quadrants 1-4) in a non-facility protection switching manner among the first switch fabrics (see col. 45, line 40 to col. 46, line 30; see col. 47, line 53 to col. 48, line 11; see col. 50, line 60-67; switching fabric card does not perform lines/facility redundancy/protection switching schemes with/between the quadrants), the coupling via the respective switch interface modules (see FIG. 35A-B, by connecting using forwarding cards 546, 548, 550, 552) allowing a reduced number of links between the first switch fabrics and the second switch fabric (see FIG. 35A-B, enables the lesser/reduce number of connections/links between cross connect cards 562, 564, 566, 568 and switching fabric cards 570 (i.e. in quadrant 1, four (4) active lines (plus one redundant) between cross connect cards 562 and the switching fabric card 570, which is less/reduced number of links when connection via forwarding card 546); see col. 45, line 35-69; see col. 49, line 10-60) relative to coupling the first switch fabrics directly to the second switch fabric (see FIG. 35A-B, relative to connecting cross connect cards directly to switching fabric card 570 (i.e. in quadrant 1, if cross connect card 562 were connected directly to the switching fabric card 570, it would require eight (8) lines from (8) universal port cards 554a-h; however, since the connections are via forwarding card 546, it now only requires four (4) active lines (plus one redundant). Thus, it is clear that the uses of forwarding cards 546 enable/allow a less/reduced number of links; see col. 45, line 35-69; see col. 49, line 10-60).

Ishiwatari teaches multiple first switch fabrics (see FIG. 9A-B, 10, transmission devices 10 A-D; see FIG. 10, 20; see col. 6, line 40-56) to perform facility protection switching at a substrate of the signals (see FIG. 10, performing STS-1 facility protection switching between

working signal processing part 23, UT(1-W)- (4-W), and protection signal processing part 33 UT (1-P)-(4-P) at individual STS-1 channel substrate (e.g. each STS-1 channel # 1 to 24); note that each Demux 22 signal rate (e.g. STS-1 rate with **line rate 51.84 Mbps**)) is less than multiplexed signal OC-N) relative to a rate at which the signals are received by the multiple first switch fabrics (see FIG. 10, relative to multiplexed Optical OC-N signal rate (e.g. OC-48 (2488 Mbps), OC-192 (9953 Mbps)) at which OC-N signal are received by multiple transmission devices; see col. 7, line 13-65; see col. 8, line 1-69).

Thus, the combined system of Simons and Ishiwatari discloses the broadly claimed invention.

In response to applicant's argument, the broadly claimed invention recites “*the coupling via the respective switch interface modules allowing a reduced number of links between the first switch fabrics and the second switch fabrics relative to coupling the first switch fabrics directly to the second switch fabric”*. Thus, it is also noted that claimed limitation “the coupling via the respective switch interface modules allowing a reduced number of links between the first switch fabrics and the second switch fabrics relative to coupling the first switch fabrics directly to the second switch fabric” is the conclusive statement based on intended used of the claim, rather than limiting the claimed invention. As long as the respective interface modules are coupled between first and second fabric, it would result in less/reduced number of links in between. In other word, if there only two device there is a conventional one-to-one types of links; however, if there is an intermediate device inserting between two devices, clearly one-to-one types of links can be reduced since the intermediate device enables/allows to connect with less links than before. Thus, it is clear that this specific recitation is nothing more than conclusive

statement associated with intended use of the claimed invention. Thus, In this case, Simons clearly discloses such limitations as set forth above and detailed below.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide “a rate at which” as taught by Ishiwatari in the system of Simons, so that it would enable coexistence between different transmission methods or protocols which provide flexible and expansible system; see Ishiwatari col. 5, line 1-5.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-7, 9, 11, 12-18, 20, 22 and 23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Simons (US006332198B1) in view of Ishiwatari (US 6,201,788).

Regarding Claims 1 and 23, Simons discloses an apparatus (see FIG. 35A-B, a network device 540) for switching signals (see col. 46, line 33-40; packets, frames, or cells) in a network

(see FIG. 35, SONET, ATM, or MPLS network; see col. 45, line 20-33; see col. 46, line 16-27), comprising:

multiple first switch fabrics (see FIG. 35A-B, cross connect cards 562, 564, 566, 568 in Switching Quadrants 1-4) to perform facility protection switching at a subrate of the signals (see FIG. 36a-b; see col. 45, line 60-67; see col. 49, line 8-25; each cross connect card performs lines/facility redundancy/protection switching schemes (i.e. Automatic Protection Switching (APS), 1+1, 1:1, 1:N) at serialized payload time slot(s) electrical STS-1 path rate (i.e. line rate 51.84 Mbps or payload rate 50.112 Mbps) or STS-3c path rate (i.e. line rate 155.52 Mbps or payload rate 150.336 Mbps) on the packets/frames/cells; note that low speed channelized electrical path rate is a subrate/smaller rate than high speed multiplexed optical SONET rate; see col. 46, line 5 to col. 47, line 32; see col. 48, line 10-25; see col. 49, line 10-15) relative to the signals received by the multiple first switch fabrics (see FIG. 35 A-B, subrate/smaller STS-1 rate (i.e. line rate 51.84 Mbps or payload rate 50.112 Mbps) or subrate/smaller STS-3c path rate (i.e. line rate 155.52 Mbps or payload rate 150.336 Mbps) is relative/comparative to high speed multiplexed SONET signals at the ports of cross connects; see col. 46, line 15-30, 60-65; see col. 48, line 32-54);

a second switch fabric (see FIG. 35A-B, switching Fabric Card 570) coupled to the first switch fabrics (see FIG. 35A-B, connecting with cross connect cards 562, 564, 566, 568) via respective switch interface modules (see **FIG. 35A-B, via corresponding/respective forwarding cards 546, 548, 550, 552**) to switch a subset of the signals (see FIG. 35A-B, switching separated/divided/detached packets/cells/frames received from quadrants 1-4) in a non-facility protection switching manner among the first switch fabrics (see col. 45, line 40 to

col. 46, line 30; see col. 47, line 53 to col. 48, line 11; see col. 50, line 60-67; switching fabric card does not perform lines/facility redundancy/protection switching schemes with/between the quadrants), the coupling via the respective switch interface modules (see FIG. 35A-B, by **connecting using forwarding cards 546, 548, 550, 552) allowing a reduced number of links between the first switch fabrics and the second switch fabric** (see FIG. 35A-B, enables the **lesser/reduce number of connections/links between cross connect cards 562, 564, 566, 568 and switching fabric cards 570** (i.e. in quadrant 1, four (4) active lines (plus one redundant) between cross connect cards 562 and the switching fabric card 570, which is less/reduced number of links when connection via forwarding card 546); see col. 45, line 35-69; see col. 49, line 10-60) relative to coupling the first switch fabrics directly to the second switch fabric (see FIG. 35A-B, relative to connecting cross connect cards directly to switching fabric card 570 (i.e. in quadrant 1, if cross connect card 562 were connected directly to the switching fabric card 570, it would require eight (8) lines from (8) universal port cards 554a-h; however, since the connections are via forwarding card 546, it now only requires four (4) active lines (plus one redundant). Thus, it is clear that the uses of forwarding cards 546 enable/allow a less/reduced number of links; see col. 45, line 35-69; see col. 49, line 10-60).

Although Simons discloses “a substrate of the signals relative to the signals are received by the multiple first switch fabrics” as set forth above,

Simons does not explicitly disclose relative to “*a rate at which*” the signals are received.

However, Ishiwatari teaches multiple first switch fabrics (see FIG. 9A-B, 10, transmission devices 10 A-D; see FIG. 10, 20; see col. 6, line 40-56) to perform facility protection switching at a substrate of the signals (see FIG. 10, performing STS-1 facility protection

switching between working signal processing part 23, UT(1-W)- (4-W), and protection signal processing part 33 UT (1-P)-(4-P) at individual STS-1 channel subrate (e.g. each STS-1 channel # 1 to 24); note that each Demux 22 signal rate (e.g. STS-1 rate with **line rate 51.84 Mbps**) is less than multiplexed signal OC-N) relative to a rate at which the signals are received by the multiple first switch fabrics (see FIG. 10, relative to multiplexed Optical OC-N signal rate (e.g. OC-48 (2488 Mbps), OC-192 (9953 Mbps)) at which OC-N signal are received by multiple transmission devices; see col. 7, line 13-65; see col. 8, line 1-69).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide “*a rate at which*” as taught by Ishiwatari in the system of Simons, so that it would enable coexistence between different transmission methods or protocols which provide flexible and expansible system; see Ishiwatari col. 5, line 1-5.

Regarding Claim 12, Simons discloses a method (see FIG. 35A-B, devices 540 processing the method steps) for switching signals (see col. 46, line 33-40; packets, frames, or cells) in a network (see FIG. 35, SONET, ATM, or MPLS network; see col. 45, line 20-33; see col. 46, line 16-27), comprising:

performing facility protection switching at a subrate of the signals by multiple first switch fabrics (see FIG. 36a-b; see col. 45, line 60-67; see col. 49, line 8-25; each cross connect cards 562, 564, 566, 568 in Switching Quadrants 1-4 performs lines/facility redundancy/protection switching schemes (i.e. Automatic Protection Switching (APS), 1+1, 1:1, 1:N) at serialized payload time slot(s) electrical STS-1 path rate (i.e. line rate 51.84 Mbps or payload rate 50.112 Mbps) or STS-3c path rate (i.e. line rate 155.52 Mbps or payload rate 150.336 Mbps) on the packets/frames/cells; note that low speed channelized electrical path rate

is a subrate/smaller rate than high speed multiplexed optical SONET rate; see col. 46, line 5 to col. 47, line 32; see col. 48, line 10-25; see col. 49, line 10-15) relative to the signals received by the multiple first switch fabrics (see FIG. 35 A-B, subrate/smaller STS-1 rate (i.e. line rate 51.84 Mbps or payload rate 50.112 Mbps) or subrate/smaller STS-3c path rate (i.e. line rate 155.52 Mbps or payload rate 150.336 Mbps) is relative/comparative to high speed multiplexed SONET signals at the ports of cross connects; see col. 46, line 15-30, 60-65; see col. 48, line 32-54);

performing facility protection switching at multiple switch interface modules (see FIG. 35A-B, facility protection switching at forwarding cards and redundant forwarding cards 546a-e, 550a-e, 548a-e and 552a-e; see col. 45, line 35-69; see col. 49, line 10-60);

switching a subset of the signals (see FIG. 35A-B, FIG. 35A-B, switching Fabric Card 570 switching separated/divided/detached packets/cells/frames received from cross connects quadrants 1-4) in a non-facility protection switching manner among the first switch fabrics by a second switch fabric (see col. 45, line 40 to col. 46, line 30; see col. 47, line 53 to col. 48, line 11; see col. 50, line 60-67; switching fabric card does not perform lines/facility redundancy/protection switching schemes with/between the quadrants).

Although Simons discloses “a subrate of the signals relative to the signals are received by the multiple first switch fabrics” as set forth above,

Simons does not explicitly disclose relative to “a rate at which” the signals are received.

However, Ishiwatari teaches multiple first switch fabrics (see FIG. 9A-B, 10, transmission devices 10 A-D; see FIG. 10, 20; see col. 6, line 40-56) to perform facility protection switching at a subrate of the signals (see FIG. 10, performing STS-1 facility protection switching between working signal processing part 23, UT(1-W)- (4-W), and protection signal

processing part 33 UT (1-P)-(4-P) at individual STS-1 channel subrate (e.g. each STS-1 channel # 1 to 24); note that each Demux 22 signal rate (e.g. STS-1 rate with **line rate 51.84 Mbps**) is less than multiplexed signal OC-N) relative to a rate at which the signals are received by the multiple first switch fabrics (see FIG. 10, relative to multiplexed Optical OC-N signal rate (e.g. OC-48 (2488 Mbps), OC-192 (9953 Mbps)) at which OC-N signal are received by multiple transmission devices; see col. 7, line 13-65; see col. 8, line 1-69).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide “*a rate at which*” as taught by Ishiwatari in the system of Simons, so that it would enable coexistence between different transmission methods or protocols which provide flexible and expansible system; see Ishiwatari col. 5, line 1-5.

Regarding Claim 2 and 13, Simons discloses wherein the first and second switch fabrics are coupled to a single point of control (see FIG. 35A, Processor 542 connects with cross connect cards 562, 564, 566, 568 in quadrants 1-4 and switching fabric card 570; see col. 45, line 34, line 1-55).

Regarding Claim 3 and 14, Simons discloses wherein the first switch fabrics include less configuration than the second switch fabric (see FIG. 35 A-B, cross connect cards 562, 564, 566, 568 each quadrant 1-4 processes each received packet/frame/cell “locally” with less/small configuration. However, switching fabric card processes each receiving packet/frame/cell from the pluralities of quadrants “globally” with more/large configuration. Thus, it is clear that each cross connect cards 562, 564, 566, 568 has less/small configuration than the switching fabric card; see col. 45, line 34 to col. 46, line 15; see col. 50, line 60-67).

Regarding Claim 4 and 15, Simons discloses wherein the first switch fabrics include less granularity than the second switch fabric (see FIG. 35 A-B, cross connect cards 562, 564, 566, 568 in quadrant 1-4 processes each received packet/frame/cell “locally” with less/few granular/minute switching. However, switching fabric card processes each receiving packet/frame/cell from the pluralities of quadrants “globally” with more/large granular/minute switching. Thus, it is clear that cross connect cards 562, 564, 566, 568 has less/few granular/minute switching than the switching fabric card; see col. 45, line 34 to col. 46, line 15; see col. 50, line 60-67).

Regarding Claim 5 and 16, Simons discloses wherein the first switch fabrics also perform local switching with the multiple first switch fabrics (see FIG. 35A-B, cross connect cards 562, 564, 566, 568 in the quadrant 1-4 performs “local” switching from universal port card 554 to forwarding card 546; or performs “local” switching from one cross-connection card 562 in one quadrant to another cross-connection card in another quadrant; see col. 49, line 26 to col. 50, line 64).

Regarding Claim 6, Simons discloses redundant first (see FIG. 35A-B, cross connect cards 562b, 564b, 566b, 568b are redundant; see col. 49, line 8-67) or second switch fabrics (see FIG. 35A-B, redundant switching fabric card 570b; see col. 45, line 35-55; see col. 50, line 60-67).

Regarding Claim 7 and 18, Simons discloses wherein the first or second switch fabrics support Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) switching (see col. 46, line 15-30; switching TDM stream) or fixed-length switching (see col. 46 line 15-30; see col. 47, line 14 to col. 48, line 25; ATM cells (i.e. each ATM cell has fixed length 53 bytes).

Regarding Claim 9, Simons discloses the coupling between the first and second switch fabrics is configurable (see FIG. 9, 35A-B, a combined system of user computer work station 62 which include NMS 60 and a processor 542 configures the connection between cards in the network device (i.e. configuration/provision between line cards (in quadrants) and switch fabrics; see col. 14, line 1 to col. 18, line 65).

Regarding Claim 17, Simons discloses redundant facility protection switching (see FIG. 35A-B, cross connect card in quadrant 2 is redundant of cross connect card in quadrant 1 for facility/line protection switching since the cross-connect card 562 are connected; see col. 49, line 8-67) and redundant non-facility protection switching (see FIG. 35A-B, redundant switching fabric card 570b; see col. 45, line 35-55; see col. 50, line 60-67).

Regarding Claim 20, Simons discloses adjustably configuring coupling between the multiple first switch fabrics and the second switch fabric (see FIG. 9, 35A-B, a combined system of user computer work station 62 which include NMS 60 and a processor 542 changes/adjusts configuration between the line cards (in quadrants) and switch fabrics; see col. 23, line 46 to col. 25, line 15).

Regarding Claim 11 and 22, Simons discloses wherein the facility protection switching includes Linear Automatic Protection Switching (LAPS) and 1:n protection switching (see col. 45, line 60-67; see col. 49, line 8-25; performs lines/facility redundancy/protection switching schemes (i.e. Automatic Protection Switching (APS), 1+1, 1:1, 1:N) on the packets/frames/cells).

Simons does not explicitly disclose “Unidirectional Path Switched Ring (UPSR) protection switching and Bidirectional Line Switched Ring (BLSR) protection switching”.

However, UPSR and BLSR protection switching are well known in the art disclosed by standards such as GR-1230-CORE (for BLSR) and GR-1400-CORE (for UPSR) (see www.telcordia.com) so that a network device can interoperate with other network devices using the standard protection switching protocols. In particular, Ishiwatari discloses Unidirectional Path Switched Ring (UPSR) protection switching and Bidirectional Line Switched Ring (BLSR) protection switching (see col. 7, line 12-25; see col. 9, line 64 to col. 10, line 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide “Unidirectional Path Switched Ring (UPSR) protection switching and Bidirectional Line Switched Ring (BLSR) protection switching”, as taught by Ishiwatari in the system of Simons, so that it would provide enable coexistence between different transmission methods or protocols which provide flexible and expansible system; see Ishiwatari col. 5, line 1-5.

4. Claim 8 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Simons and Ishiwatari in view of Taniguchi (US006456587B2).

Regarding Claim 8 and 19, Simons discloses the first switch fabrics perform facility protection switching in response to multiple simultaneous failures in the network (see col. 49, line 6-26; see col. 45, line 55 to col. 46, line 12; cross connects in quadrants perform facility/line protection switching (APS, Automatic Protection Switching (APS), 1+1, 1:1, 1:N) upon failures simultaneously/parallel).

Neither Simons nor Ishiwatari not explicitly disclose “within a predetermined time span”.

However, a switch performing a facility protection switching within predetermined time of 50 ms or less is well known in the art as disclosed by industry standard GR-253-CORE (see attached) so that subscribers on the failed facility would not be affected due to a failure. In particular, Taniguchi teaches the switch fabrics perform facility protection switching within a predetermined time span in response to multiple simultaneous failures in the network (see col. 1, line 52-58; col. 7, line 10-15; switch fabric performing APS switching at no more than 50 ms due to a plurality of failures in the network).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide “within a predetermined time span”, as taught by Taniguchi in the combined system of Simons and Ishiwatari, so that it would provide switching at a very high speed and at very fast time after detection of failure; see Taniguchi col. 1, line 50-60.

5. Claim 10 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Simons and Ishiwatari, and further in view of Li (US 20040213205A1).

Regarding Claim 10 and 21, Simons discloses switching plurality of protocols between cross connect cards in quadrants 1-4 and switching fabrics 570 (see FIG. 35A-B, see col. 49, line 45 to col. 50, line 67).

Neither Simons nor Ishiwatari explicitly disclose “*a content processor coupled to and between the first and second switch fabric to convert the signals from a first protocol to a second protocol*”.

In particular, Li teaches a content processor (see FIG. 2, switching circuit 70 or 71) coupled to and between the first (see FIG. 2, ATM/IP switch fabric 66) and second switch fabric

(see FIG. 2, TDM switch fabric 62) to convert the signals from a first protocol (see FIG. 2, ATM/IP protocol) to a second protocol (see FIG. 2, TDM/PCM protocol); see page 2-3, paragraph 22-25.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide *“a content processor coupled to and between the first and second switch fabric to convert the signals from a first protocol to a second protocol”* as taught by Li in the combined system of Simons and Ishiwatari, so that it would provide very good economics in scale to high port density; see Li page 5, paragraph 35.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to IAN N. MOORE whose telephone number is (571)272-3085. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM- 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Derrick W. Ferris can be reached on 571-272-3123. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ian N. Moore
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2416

/Ian N. Moore/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2416